

FOREIGN NEWS

By the STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA.

Fifteen days later from Europe.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on the 14th inst. We received the news through the Philadelphia Ledger, which we condense as follows:

The Corn Bill has triumphed in committee of the House of Lords by a majority of 100. All fears of its final passage are now at an end.

There is a steady demand for cotton, but it has declined one eighth.

The crops in England and Ireland are said to be firm. The weather was extremely dry and hot. It seems that we in this quarter have monopolized the rain.

Mr. Robert Peel's retirement is more confidently spoken of.

The war between the United States and Mexico engrosses much of public attention. The victories of American arms on the Rio Grande have changed the feeling abroad from sympathy for the Mexicans to contempt for their prowess. This is as unjust to the Mexicans as the former feeling in England was to the Americans. The Mexicans deserve much credit for their gallant stand, and it was only the superior tact and energy of General Taylor that overthrew them.

M. Guizot's organ is still engaged in pointing out the necessity of France and England interfering to protect Mexico. Locomotive, the attempted assassin of Louis Phillips, has been arrested and executed.

The Pope of Rome is said to have died on the 29th of June last. Cardinal Franzoni is the person most likely to succeed him.

Dr. Ellis, a professor of hydropathy has been held to bail on a charge of manslaughter, for causing the death of a patient, named Dresser, by what is called the "cold water system."

The late war, it is reported, greater in Paris the week before the 15th ult. than it had been during the whole of the year. The thermometer (Reaumur) marked in the shade 25 degrees, or 81 Fahrenheit. The English papers speak of June being the hottest month experienced for sixteen years. Deaths from sun-stroke were frequent.

Wheat had declined in the Liverpool market, between the 10th May and the 6th of June, from 57s to 52s 10d per quarter.

Flour is one shilling lower.

Apprehensions were entertained in Holland of a failure of the rye and potato crop.

Jenny Lind was giving concerts at Berlin with great success.

According to a parliamentary return, the outrages in Ireland during the present year amount to 37,821, 871 for offences against the person, 1029 for those against property.

According to the Limerick Reporter, 3557 emigrants have left that city for the United States during the present season.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AMERICA.—We learn from Wilmer and Smith that three or four steamships, for weekly communication between the United States and Great Britain, are at the present time in rapid course of construction, by the same builders and engineers who built the Cambria and other steamships of the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The Messrs. Cunard are to have the contract, which is not yet signed.

Wilmer & Smith's Times says—

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The war between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

The rupture between Mexico and the United States has, of necessity, attracted much attention, and has interfered, more or less, with business. The fear of shipping in American bottoms has, like the loss of the fabric of a vision, disappeared, but Lloyd's still clings ridiculously to their high premiums. The feeling is not confined to England. The Paris paper, *La Presse*, asserts, as a fact, that many American *l'edres* have been interdicted in France, in consequence of the rupture between the two republics.

demand, except in low qualities, which are wanted for export. Bacon middles are wanted, and would meet a ready sale. No transactions at present in Hams. Lard has not sold quite so freely, owing to the extreme heat of the weather; there is no change in prices to report. No cheese whatever in the market. Prospect for the first arrivals is good. Grease Butter is wanted, and will command a ready sale at 40s. to 42s.

PARIS, June 15.—The Journal des Debats has lately published a remarkable article on the state of affairs between Mexico and the United States. Your contemporary asserts that Mr. Polk has only gone against Mexico to compensate his defeat in Oregon, and to regain the popularity which that defeat had brought upon him. It thinks that Mexico is totally unable to resist the United States, and that the existing hostilities will result in its dismemberment. It thinks, too, that the States will endeavor to seize the California, to make up for what they will be obliged to lose in Oregon; and it says that the Californians are infinitely more valuable than that barren territory. It views all this with regret; but, beyond a few sneers at the Mexicans, for whom it appears to entertain profound contempt, it says nothing offensive to the United States.

The Epoque points out the necessity of France and England interfering in the matter, in order to bring about a reconciliation, and to protect Mexico. It alleges that France has interests sufficiently vast in Mexico to warrant such interference.

MILAN, June 17.—Death of the Pope.—The Pope departed this life on the 1st inst. His Holiness had been indisposed during the last week of May, but that on the 28th or 29th of that month he was deemed by his physicians perfectly recovered.

His death was sudden, and may possibly give rise to rumors such as followed the decease, similarly, of several of his predecessors. In ordinary times the decease of a Pope would not occasion any sensation in the world, but at the present time it does.

Present instance. Pope Gregory XVI. was a good, kind, benevolent man, sincere in his religious principles, and more tolerant than most others who had held the keys of St. Peter.

The member of the Sacred College most likely to succeed Pope Gregory XVI. is the Cardinal Franzoni, Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda. He is, however, opposed by the French, the English, and will be, of course, fiercely opposed by France. Cardinal Franzoni was born at Genoa on the 10th of December, 1775, and is, of course, in the 71st year of his age. Cardinal Agnelli might not improbably be selected, and would in that case be only the second Englishman that has ever held the Papal dignity.

Great agitation continues in different parts of the country, especially in the Papal States, and it is to be feared that outbreaks will take place.

STOCKHOLM, June 5.—Emigration is rapidly on the increase from this part of the world to the United States. A vessel lately left Sweden with 250 emigrants, leaving 700 prepared to follow at the first opportunity.

The greater part of the emigrants are artisans and agriculturists, and many of them are tolerably well-to-do.

The coronation of the King and Queen is to take place in October with great pomp. A son of their Majesties has just been appointed lieutenant in the royal navy.

BERLIN, June 11.—Emigration to the United States and other parts of the American continent appears on the increase.

The German papers announce that the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, are to meet in Vienna in September next.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia has just published a ukase ordering all the Jews in Russia to be expelled before January 1, 1850, in one of the four following classes: 1. Amongst the burghers of a town by the purchase of a piece of land or a house. 2. In one of the three corporations of traders. 3. In a corporation of artisans, after having given the proofs of ability required by law. 4. In the grand body of silence.

Such Jews as have not placed themselves by the appointed time in one of the four classes are to be subjected to such restrictive measures as the government may think fit to employ.

IMPORTANT FROM TAMPAICO. BATTLE BETWEEN U. S. SLOOP OF WAR ST. MARYS, AND MEXICAN GUN BOATS.

THE MEXICAN FORT SILENCED! When the first of the following letter, we received it, we did not give it credit, but by the eastern mail yesterday we received the Baltimore Sun, the editor of which has been sent a letter from an officer on board the St. Marys, giving a very full and complete account of the battle, which is all recorded, and fully substantiates the authenticity of the important facts contained in the following letter, the second of which came to hand on Sunday, via Norfolk.

U. S. SHIP ST. MARYS, OFF TAMPAICO, June 13, 1846. The war grows apace. The enemy erecting another fort on the north side of the entrance to the river, and at one o'clock, P. M., we got the ship under way, under full sail, and within a few minutes we were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, the latter three in number, and tonnage about one hundred, opened a fire upon the boat. Being on a lee shore and in shoal water, we were not able to return the fire with our heavy guns, and were obliged to close, which we did, but at three o'clock returned, and continued the firing until we had fired 70 shells, and 29 round shot. In the last instance, the enemy returned a volley, which passed near us, two feet directly under our "fore feet," one passed between the fore and main topmast, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

The first shot, which fell over the fore foot, every soldier from the neighborhood, the whole of them taking immediately to the wood. One of our shells passed between the masts of the schooner's masts, and exploded beyond her, a fragment having struck the schooner's bowsprit, and tearing her bowsprit, and she was forced to retire. One corner of the custom house was knocked down—a house on the side of the fort and gun-boats, the latter three in number, and tonnage about one hundred, opened a fire upon the boat. Being on a lee shore and in shoal water, we were not able to return the fire with our heavy guns, and were obliged to close, which we did, but at three o'clock returned, and continued the firing until we had fired 70 shells, and 29 round shot. In the last instance, the enemy returned a volley, which passed near us, two feet directly under our "fore feet," one passed between the fore and main topmast, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

We were not satisfied, however, with the result of the engagement, for yesterday we projected a plan for cutting out the gun-boats, and accordingly at dusk both of our boats, arrived at the fort, and at one o'clock, P. M., we got the ship under way, under full sail, and within a few minutes we were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, the latter three in number, and tonnage about one hundred, opened a fire upon the boat. Being on a lee shore and in shoal water, we were not able to return the fire with our heavy guns, and were obliged to close, which we did, but at three o'clock returned, and continued the firing until we had fired 70 shells, and 29 round shot. In the last instance, the enemy returned a volley, which passed near us, two feet directly under our "fore feet," one passed between the fore and main topmast, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

We were not satisfied, however, with the result of the engagement, for yesterday we projected a plan for cutting out the gun-boats, and accordingly at dusk both of our boats, arrived at the fort, and at one o'clock, P. M., we got the ship under way, under full sail, and within a few minutes we were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, the latter three in number, and tonnage about one hundred, opened a fire upon the boat. Being on a lee shore and in shoal water, we were not able to return the fire with our heavy guns, and were obliged to close, which we did, but at three o'clock returned, and continued the firing until we had fired 70 shells, and 29 round shot. In the last instance, the enemy returned a volley, which passed near us, two feet directly under our "fore feet," one passed between the fore and main topmast, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

We were not satisfied, however, with the result of the engagement, for yesterday we projected a plan for cutting out the gun-boats, and accordingly at dusk both of our boats, arrived at the fort, and at one o'clock, P. M., we got the ship under way, under full sail, and within a few minutes we were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, the latter three in number, and tonnage about one hundred, opened a fire upon the boat. Being on a lee shore and in shoal water, we were not able to return the fire with our heavy guns, and were obliged to close, which we did, but at three o'clock returned, and continued the firing until we had fired 70 shells, and 29 round shot. In the last instance, the enemy returned a volley, which passed near us, two feet directly under our "fore feet," one passed between the fore and main topmast, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

We were not satisfied, however, with the result of the engagement, for yesterday we projected a plan for cutting out the gun-boats, and accordingly at dusk both of our boats, arrived at the fort, and at one o'clock, P. M., we got the ship under way, under full sail, and within a few minutes we were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, the latter three in number, and tonnage about one hundred, opened a fire upon the boat. Being on a lee shore and in shoal water, we were not able to return the fire with our heavy guns, and were obliged to close, which we did, but at three o'clock returned, and continued the firing until we had fired 70 shells, and 29 round shot. In the last instance, the enemy returned a volley, which passed near us, two feet directly under our "fore feet," one passed between the fore and main topmast, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

We were not satisfied, however, with the result of the engagement, for yesterday we projected a plan for cutting out the gun-boats, and accordingly at dusk both of our boats, arrived at the fort, and at one o'clock, P. M., we got the ship under way, under full sail, and within a few minutes we were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, the latter three in number, and tonnage about one hundred, opened a fire upon the boat. Being on a lee shore and in shoal water, we were not able to return the fire with our heavy guns, and were obliged to close, which we did, but at three o'clock returned, and continued the firing until we had fired 70 shells, and 29 round shot. In the last instance, the enemy returned a volley, which passed near us, two feet directly under our "fore feet," one passed between the fore and main topmast, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

We were not satisfied, however, with the result of the engagement, for yesterday we projected a plan for cutting out the gun-boats, and accordingly at dusk both of our boats, arrived at the fort, and at one o'clock, P. M., we got the ship under way, under full sail, and within a few minutes we were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, the latter three in number, and tonnage about one hundred, opened a fire upon the boat. Being on a lee shore and in shoal water, we were not able to return the fire with our heavy guns, and were obliged to close, which we did, but at three o'clock returned, and continued the firing until we had fired 70 shells, and 29 round shot. In the last instance, the enemy returned a volley, which passed near us, two feet directly under our "fore feet," one passed between the fore and main topmast, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

We were not satisfied, however, with the result of the engagement, for yesterday we projected a plan for cutting out the gun-boats, and accordingly at dusk both of our boats, arrived at the fort, and at one o'clock, P. M., we got the ship under way, under full sail, and within a few minutes we were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, the latter three in number, and tonnage about one hundred, opened a fire upon the boat. Being on a lee shore and in shoal water, we were not able to return the fire with our heavy guns, and were obliged to close, which we did, but at three o'clock returned, and continued the firing until we had fired 70 shells, and 29 round shot. In the last instance, the enemy returned a volley, which passed near us, two feet directly under our "fore feet," one passed between the fore and main topmast, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

We were not satisfied, however, with the result of the engagement, for yesterday we projected a plan for cutting out the gun-boats, and accordingly at dusk both of our boats, arrived at the fort, and at one o'clock, P. M., we got the ship under way, under full sail, and within a few minutes we were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, the latter three in number, and tonnage about one hundred, opened a fire upon the boat. Being on a lee shore and in shoal water, we were not able to return the fire with our heavy guns, and were obliged to close, which we did, but at three o'clock returned, and continued the firing until we had fired 70 shells, and 29 round shot. In the last instance, the enemy returned a volley, which passed near us, two feet directly under our "fore feet," one passed between the fore and main topmast, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

We were not satisfied, however, with the result of the engagement, for yesterday we projected a plan for cutting out the gun-boats, and accordingly at dusk both of our boats, arrived at the fort, and at one o'clock, P. M., we got the ship under way, under full sail, and within a few minutes we were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, the latter three in number, and tonnage about one hundred, opened a fire upon the boat. Being on a lee shore and in shoal water, we were not able to return the fire with our heavy guns, and were obliged to close, which we did, but at three o'clock returned, and continued the firing until we had fired 70 shells, and 29 round shot. In the last instance, the enemy returned a volley, which passed near us, two feet directly under our "fore feet," one passed between the fore and main topmast, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

We were not satisfied, however, with the result of the engagement, for yesterday we projected a plan for cutting out the gun-boats, and accordingly at dusk both of our boats, arrived at the fort, and at one o'clock, P. M., we got the ship under way, under full sail, and within a few minutes we were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, the latter three in number, and tonnage about one hundred, opened a fire upon the boat. Being on a lee shore and in shoal water, we were not able to return the fire with our heavy guns, and were obliged to close, which we did, but at three o'clock returned, and continued the firing until we had fired 70 shells, and 29 round shot. In the last instance, the enemy returned a volley, which passed near us, two feet directly under our "fore feet," one passed between the fore and main topmast, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

We were not satisfied, however, with the result of the engagement, for yesterday we projected a plan for cutting out the gun-boats, and accordingly at dusk both of our boats, arrived at the fort, and at one o'clock, P. M., we got the ship under way, under full sail, and within a few minutes we were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, the latter three in number, and tonnage about one hundred, opened a fire upon the boat. Being on a lee shore and in shoal water, we were not able to return the fire with our heavy guns, and were obliged to close, which we did, but at three o'clock returned, and continued the firing until we had fired 70 shells, and 29 round shot. In the last instance, the enemy returned a volley, which passed near us, two feet directly under our "fore feet," one passed between the fore and main topmast, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

We were not satisfied, however, with the result of the engagement, for yesterday we projected a plan for cutting out the gun-boats, and accordingly at dusk both of our boats, arrived at the fort, and at one o'clock, P. M., we got the ship under way, under full sail, and within a few minutes we were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, the latter three in number, and tonnage about one hundred, opened a fire upon the boat. Being on a lee shore and in shoal water, we were not able to return the fire with our heavy guns, and were obliged to close, which we did, but at three o'clock returned, and continued the firing until we had fired 70 shells, and 29 round shot. In the last instance, the enemy returned a volley, which passed near us, two feet directly under our "fore feet," one passed between the fore and main topmast, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

We were not satisfied, however, with the result of the engagement, for yesterday we projected a plan for cutting out the gun-boats, and accordingly at dusk both of our boats, arrived at the fort, and at one o'clock, P. M., we got the ship under way, under full sail, and within a few minutes we were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, the latter three in number, and tonnage about one hundred, opened a fire upon the boat. Being on a lee shore and in shoal water, we were not able to return the fire with our heavy guns, and were obliged to close, which we did, but at three o'clock returned, and continued the firing until we had fired 70 shells, and 29 round shot. In the last instance, the enemy returned a volley, which passed near us, two feet directly under our "fore feet," one passed between the fore and main topmast, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

We were not satisfied, however, with the result of the engagement, for yesterday we projected a plan for cutting out the gun-boats, and accordingly at dusk both of our boats, arrived at the fort, and at one o'clock, P. M., we got the ship under way, under full sail, and within a few minutes we were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, the latter three in number, and tonnage about one hundred, opened a fire upon the boat. Being on a lee shore and in shoal water, we were not able to return the fire with our heavy guns, and were obliged to close, which we did, but at three o'clock returned, and continued the firing until we had fired 70 shells, and 29 round shot. In the last instance, the enemy returned a volley, which passed near us, two feet directly under our "fore feet," one passed between the fore and main topmast, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

We were not satisfied, however, with the result of the engagement, for yesterday we projected a plan for cutting out the gun-boats, and accordingly at dusk both of our boats, arrived at the fort, and at one o'clock, P. M., we got the ship under way, under full sail, and within a few minutes we were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, the latter three in number, and tonnage about one hundred, opened a fire upon the boat. Being on a lee shore and in shoal water, we were not able to return the fire with our heavy guns, and were obliged to close, which we did, but at three o'clock returned, and continued the firing until we had fired 70 shells, and 29 round shot. In the last instance, the enemy returned a volley, which passed near us, two feet directly under our "fore feet," one passed between the fore and main topmast, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

We were not satisfied, however, with the result of the engagement, for yesterday we projected a plan for cutting out the gun-boats, and accordingly at dusk both of our boats, arrived at the fort, and at one o'clock, P. M., we got the ship under way, under full sail, and within a few minutes we were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, the latter three in number, and tonnage about one hundred, opened a fire upon the boat. Being on a lee shore and in shoal water, we were not able to return the fire with our heavy guns, and were obliged to close, which we did, but at three o'clock returned, and continued the firing until we had fired 70 shells, and 29 round shot. In the last instance, the enemy returned a volley, which passed near us, two feet directly under our "fore feet," one passed between the fore and main topmast, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

We were not satisfied, however, with the result of the engagement, for yesterday we projected a plan for cutting out the gun-boats, and accordingly at dusk both of our boats, arrived at the fort, and at one o'clock, P. M., we got the ship under way, under full sail, and within a few minutes we were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, the latter three in number, and tonnage about one hundred, opened a fire upon the boat. Being on a lee shore and in shoal water, we were not able to return the fire with our heavy guns, and were obliged to close, which we did, but at three o'clock returned, and continued the firing until we had fired 70 shells, and 29 round shot. In the last instance, the enemy returned a volley, which passed near us, two feet directly under our "fore feet," one passed between the fore and main topmast, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

We were not satisfied, however, with the result of the engagement, for yesterday we projected a plan for cutting out the gun-boats, and accordingly at dusk both of our boats, arrived at the fort, and at one o'clock, P. M., we got the ship under way, under full sail, and within a few minutes we were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, the latter three in number, and tonnage about one hundred, opened a fire upon the boat. Being on a lee shore and in shoal water, we were not able to return the fire with our heavy guns, and were obliged to close, which we did, but at three o'clock returned, and continued the firing until we had fired 70 shells, and 29 round shot. In the last instance, the enemy returned a volley, which passed near us, two feet directly under our "fore feet," one passed between the fore and main topmast, and one over the fore foot, and others fell at a distance.

We were not satisfied, however, with the result of the engagement, for yesterday we projected a plan for cutting out the gun-boats, and accordingly at dusk both of our boats, arrived at the fort, and at one o'clock, P. M., we got the ship under way, under full sail, and within a few minutes we were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, the latter three in number, and tonnage about one hundred, opened a fire upon